

The distinctive devices which give the "Pianola" Piano its supremacy

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- (A) The Automatic Sustaining Pedal operates the sustaining pedal at the proper time.
- (B) The Thermostat enables the performer to accentuate the melody over and above the accompaniment.
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- (D) The Soft Pedal Lever (or half blow) makes the most delicate effects possible, particularly when the soft and sustaining pedals are used together.
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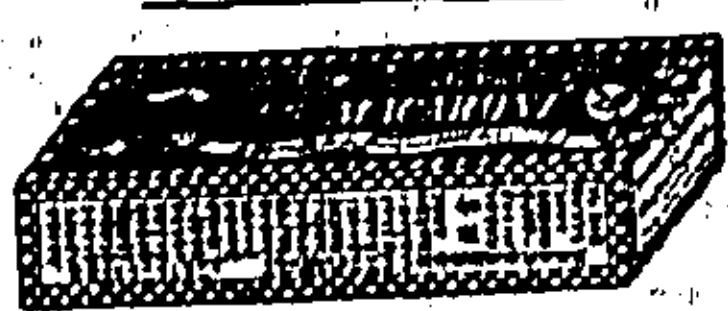
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G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
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General Chin interviewed President Hsu this morning about the formation of his new Government, but there was no final decision. According to the opinion of disinterested persons, all influential officials and politicians are fighting hard for their own interests and the interests of their own factions over "political spoils" so that nothing will be decided until every man has secured a division of the same. The An-fu Club holds the whip hand so that every ministerial seat must have its approval, otherwise it will surely be rejected by Parliament. This shows the power and influence of this political party in Peking politics at the present moment, and nobody can predict how long its life will last.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 14th.

THE NEW CABINET.

The political situation in Peking is much easier than it has been for quite a time. On Friday, the House of Representatives approved the nomination of General Chin Yung-peng as Prime Minister, by an overwhelming majority. In fact, the few votes recorded against him were probably intended to remove any impression of a mechanical movement and were not cast in any real spirit of opposition. Such a view is confirmed by the Senate's equally overwhelming endorsement today of his nomination. A few days ago, it was announced that the Cabinet selection was complete, with the exception of the Ministries of Interior and Justice. Today, I learn that General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief of Metropolitan Police, has been persuaded to withdraw his objections to promotion to Cabinet rank and will, after all, accept the portfolio of the Interior. By the time these notes appear in print, the Cabinet should have been submitted to Parliament, and the administration soon afterwards be working at full strength.

Most foreigners are inclined to view the new Premier's advent with unusual hope. Efficiency ought to distinguish his conduct of public affairs, in so far as it is possible, in existing circumstances. His Cabinet is not all that it might be, but it ought to fill the place until appointments are made differently than at present. In this connection, I feel constrained to quote from Dean Swift. Regarding "The Academy at Lagado" he says: "In the school of political projectors I was but ill entertained—the professors appearing, in my judgment, wholly out of their senses, which is a scene that never fails to make me melancholy. These unhappy people were proposing schemes for persuading monarchs to choose favourites upon the score of their wisdom, capacity and virtue; of teaching ministers to consult the public good; of rewarding merit, great abilities, and eminent services; of instructing princes to know their true interest, by placing it on the same foundation with that of their people; of choosing for employments persons qualified to exercise them, with many other wild impossible chimeras that never before entered into the heart of man to conceive."

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

To what extent the financial situation has been improved by the conclusion of the loan for \$30,000,000, with American bankers as arranged by Hsu Yun-yuan has yet to be shown, for details are still lacking. There is no doubt that a contract of the nature indicated has been completed, but information regarding it has not yet been released. One thing is certain; money will not be advanced without proper safeguards. No more funds will be available for wasteful military purposes. An interesting sidelight on the transaction under notice is the interest which it has aroused in Tokyo, sufficient to warrant his Excellency Mr. Obata addressing inquiries to the American Legation. The answer vouchsafed him has not been made public.

The man in the street, however, knows more regarding the outcome of the Japanese Minister's inquiries at the British Legation regarding the alleged British aeroplane loan. It was made clear to his Excellency that the transaction in question was a straight purchase and was not in the nature of a loan. If the American loan report be true, it is obvious that the independent action of the United States must prove disconcerting to Japan, and ought to demonstrate the unwisdom of keeping out of the proposed new Consortium.

PEKING NOTES.

From last week, the Peking notes jumped, on Thursday, to 38, an appreciation which was not long maintained, as they had fallen next day to 33. They ought to rise again in view of the fact that the Government is being recommended by the Financial Commission to float a short term loan of \$30,000,000 in order to effect complete redemption. It is, indeed, scandalous that Government bank notes should have been allowed to remain so long under par. It is more than three years since the so-called moratoriums was declared with the ostensible object of retaining silver in the capital in order to prevent troops from mutinying during the parous days, which preceded the tragic end of Yuan Shih-kai. Unscrupulous financiers have utilised the possibilities thus afforded for profitable speculation in these notes.

AMERICAN-BRITISH-CHINESE CLUB.

An interesting movement, inaugurated in Shanghai, has been successfully followed in Tientsin where the American-British-Chinese Club has been formed in order to provide a meeting place for the three nationalities. Its value, socially and commercially, is manifest, and it is hoped that the example of these two cities will not be neglected in Peking, where such a need has long been felt. Political troubles are delaying the formation of the contemplated Sino-Foreign Club in spite of the fact that the Government is prepared to hand over the large yamen behind Regence buildings overlooking the British and Russian glacis. More than any other city in China, Peking is ripe for its A.B.C.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

On Sunday night was held the inaugural meeting of the International Christian Fellowship. This organisation is intended to meet the spiritual needs of the returned Chinese Christian students and to bring Chinese and foreigners together in a religious atmosphere which is unattainable at present, as each attend their respective services and do not meet in a place common to both.

CHINMEN TOWER RESTORED TO CHINESE CUSTODY.

The beautiful pavilion on the Tartar city wall above Chienmen gate, the best preserved in the city, was ceremonially returned to Chinese custody on November 1st. During the mutiny of the troops in Peking early in 1912, after Yuan Shih-kai had assumed the presidency, the commanders of the Foreign Legation Guards in the capital decided that, as a military measure, the pavilion should be occupied by foreign troops. This duty was assigned to the marines forming the American Legation Guard, who have occupied it ever since, except for a few hours on the day that Yuan Shih-kai's funeral cortege left the Forbidden City and passed through the Chienmen to the railway station, whence it was transported to his native place in Honan. On that occasion, the American marines were withdrawn and were replaced by Chinese soldiers, who held the tower during the passing of the cortege underneath. Some time ago, the Commander-in-Chief of the Peking Gendarmerie made a request for the retrocession of the tower. The Diplomatic Corps, after consideration, gave their consent, and the pavilion was ceremonially restored to Chinese authority on Saturday. As a matter of fact, the American block house on the wall is ample for present day purposes.

HOTEL DE PEKIN.

The contrast between the former modest little building on the Glacis which was used as the Hotel de Pekin and the new extensive structure now known as the Grand Hotel de Pekin is remarkable. As much as anything else, it demonstrates how greatly Peking has changed within the past decade and illustrates that the former exclusiveness of the capital has departed for ever. When completed, the hotel will have a frontage of 375 feet and a capacity of 250 rooms. Its roof garden affords a magnificent view of Peking and the Western Hills, and as seen now, before winter has stripped the trees, the capital seems a veritable garden city. The new building is to be opened on January 1st.

PEKING RACES.

Peking races, which are arranged for next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, represent the most ambitious effort attempted by the Club. Originally arranged for two days, the meeting has been extended by a third day, owing to the number of ponies entered from Tientsin as well as from Peking. All that is required for its success is a continuation of the present unusually fine autumn weather—no suggestion of winter being evident so far.

SUNGARI TROUBLES.

Russo-Chinese questions are by no means settled yet. Several outstanding differences were removed last month by the agreement between the two Governments regarding Chinese navigation rights on the Sungari, but, apparently, another incident has happened in this locality. According to a report received here, Russian soldiers fired at Chinese gunboats on the Sungari, in consequence of which the Government has lodged a protest with the Russian Legation, adding the threat that if the Russian troops continued to interfere with the Chinese gunboats on the river all Russian imports would be stopped.

REPARATION OF ENEMY PRISONERS.

A rather interesting communication appears in the North China News from one of the interned enemy prisoners in China, pointing out that repatriation of enemy prisoners has been carried out in Britain, France and Italy but not in China. There are, says this writer, about 130 former Austro-Hungarian subjects in the internment camp at Wan Shou-te, but only about 40 of these can now be counted as Austro-Hungarians, the remainder being really allies who should be sent home by their respective Governments. In addition to these, there are about 40 Germans, who constituted the former German Legation Guard, quartered at Hai-tien, near the Summer Palace. On the score of humanity, these men ask to be repatriated.

JAPANESE POST OFFICES.

Whether exchange be high or low, China always seems to suffer. Postally, China is suffering heavily by reason of the enhanced price of silver. For instance, it is possible to purchase, roughly speaking, two yens worth of stamps for one dollar in any Japanese Post Office in China. Consequently, the Chinese Government is being deprived of revenue to which it is entitled. Taking advantage of exchange, business people are sending packages from China through the medium of the Japanese Post Office with the result that, in Peking alone, over \$10,000 worth of packages were sent abroad last month, depriving the Chinese Government of hundreds of dollars worth of revenue. Peking is, of course, a non-treaty port. Consider the volume of business done in the treaty ports, consider the internal communication between the 114 Japanese post offices in China; and one is able to realise the amount of postal revenue lost to China.

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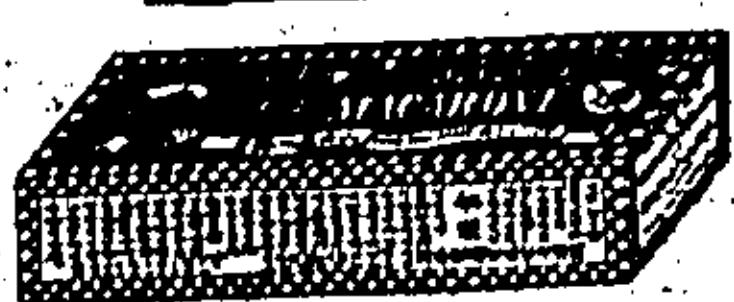
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PEKING, November 4th.

THE NEW CABINET.

The political situation in Peking is much easier than it has been for quite a time. On Friday, the House of Representatives approved the nomination of General Chu Yung-peng as Prime Minister, by an overwhelming majority. In fact, the few votes recorded against him were probably intended to remove any impression of a mechanical movement and were not cast in any real spirit of opposition. Such a view is confirmed by the Senate's equally overwhelming endorsement to-day of his nomination. A few days ago, it was announced that the Cabinet selection was complete with the exception of the Ministries of Interior and Justice. To-day, I learn that General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief of Metropolitan Police, has been persuaded to withdraw his objections to promotion to Cabinet rank and will, after all, accept the portfolio of the Interior. By the time these notes appear in print, the Cabinet should have been submitted to Parliament and the administration soon afterwards be working at full strength. Most foreigners are inclined to view the new Premier's advent with unusual hope. Efficiency ought to distinguish his conduct of public affairs, in so far as it is possible, in existing circumstances. His Cabinet is not all that it might be, but I thought to fill the place until appointments are made differently than at present. In this connection, I feel constrained to quote from Dean Swift. Regarding "The Academy at Lagado" he says, "In the school of political professors I was but ill entertained—the professors appearing, in my judgment, wholly out of their senses, which is a scene that never fails to make me melancholy. These unhappy people were proposing schemes for persuading monarchs to choose favourites upon the score of their wisdom, capacity, and virtue; of teaching ministers to consult the public good; of rewarding merit, great abilities, and eminent services; of instructing princes to know their true interest, by placing it on the same foundation with that of their people; of choosing for employments persons qualified to exercise them, with many other wild impossible chimeras that never before entered into the heart of man to conceive."

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

To what extent the financial situation has been improved by the conclusion of the loan for \$30,000,000 with American bankers as arranged by Hsu Yun-yuan, has yet to be shown, for details are lacking. There is no doubt that a contract of the nature indicated has been completed, but information regarding it has not yet been released. One thing is certain; money will not be advanced without proper safeguards. No more funds will be available for wasteful military purposes. An interesting sidelight on the transaction under notice is the interest which it has aroused in Tokyo, sufficient to warrant his Excellency Mr. Obata addressing inquiries to the American Legation. The answer vouchsafed him has not been made public. The man in the street, however, knows more regarding the outcome of the Japanese Minister's inquiries at the British Legation regarding the alleged British aeroplane loan. It was made clear to his Excellency that the transaction in question was a straight purchase and was not in the nature of a loan. If the American loan report be true, it is obvious that the independent action of the United States must prove disastrous to Japan and ought to demonstrate the unwisdom of keeping out of the proposed new Consortium.

PEKING NOTES.

From 48 last week, the Peking notes jumped, on Thursday, to \$8, an appreciation which was not long maintained, as they had fallen next day to \$5. They ought to rise again in view of the fact that the Government is being recommended by the Financial Commission to float a short term loan of \$30,000,000 in order to effect complete redemption. It is, indeed, scandalous that Government bank notes should have been allowed to remain so long under par. It is more than three years since the so-called moratoriums were declared with the ostensible object of retaining silver in the capital in order to prevent troops from mutinying during the parlous days, which preceded the tragic end of Yuan Shih-kai. Unscrupulous financiers have utilised the possibilities thus afforded for profitable speculation in these notes.

AMERICAN-BRITISH-CHINESE CLUB.

An interesting movement, inaugurated in Shanghai, has been successfully followed in Tientsin where the American-British-Chinese Club has been formed in order to provide a meeting place for the three nationalities. Its value, socially and commercially, is manifest, and it is hoped that the example of these two cities will not be neglected in Peking, where such a need has long been felt. Political troubles are delaying the formation of the contemplated Sino-Foreign Club in spite of the fact that the Government is prepared to hand over the large yamen behind Begine's buildings, overlooking the British and Russian glacia. More than any other city in China, Peking is ripe for its A.B.C.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

On Sunday night was held the inaugural meeting of the International Christian Fellowship. This organisation is intended to meet the spiritual needs of the returned Chinese Christian students and to bring Chinese and foreigners together in a religious atmosphere which is unattainable at present, as each attends their respective services and do not meet in a place common to both.

CHIENMEN TOWER RESTORED TO CHINESE CUSTODY.

The beautiful pavilion on the Tartar city wall above Chienmen gate, the best preserved in the city, was ceremonially returned to Chinese custody on November 1st. During the mutiny of the troops in Peking early in 1912, after Yuan Shih-kai had assumed the presidency, the commanders of the Foreign Legation Guards in the capital decided that, as a military measure, the pavilion should be occupied by foreign troops. This duty was assigned to the marines forming the American Legation Guard, who have occupied it ever since, except for a few hours on the day that Yuan Shih-kai's funeral cortege left the Forbidden City and passed through the Chienmen to the railway station, whence it was transported to his native place in Honan. On that occasion, the American marines were withdrawn and were replaced by Chinese soldiers, who held the tower during the passing of the cortege underneath. Some time ago, the Commander-in-Chief of the Peking Gendarmerie made a request for the retrocession of the tower. The Diplomatic Corps, after consideration, gave their consent, and the pavilion was ceremonially restored to Chinese authority on Saturday by the American Legation Guard. As a matter of fact, the American block house on the wall is ample for present day purposes.

HOTEL DE PEKIN.

The contrast between the former modest little building on the Glacis which was used as the Hotel de Pekin and the new extensive structure now known as the Grand Hotel de Pekin is remarkable. As much as anything else, it demonstrates how greatly Peking has changed within the past decade and illustrates that the former exclusiveness of the capital has departed for ever. When completed, the hotel will have a frontage of 375 feet and a capacity of 250 rooms. Its roof garden affords a magnificent view of Peking and the Western Hills, and as seen now, before winter has stripped the trees, the capital seems a veritable garden city. The new building is to be opened on January 1st.

PEKING RACES.

Peking races, which are arranged for next Friday, Saturday and Sunday, represent the most ambitious effort attempted by the Club. Originally arranged for two days, the meeting has been extended to a third day, owing to the number of entries entered from Tientsin as well as from Peking. All that is required for its success is a continuation of the present unusually fine autumn weather—no suggestion of winter being evident so far.

SUGAR TROUBLES.

Russo-Chinese questions are by no means settled yet. Several outstanding differences were removed last month by the agreement between the two Governments regarding Chinese navigation rights on the Sungari, but apparently another incident has happened in this locality. According to a report received here, Russian soldiers fired at Chinese gunboats on the Sungari, in consequence of which the Government has lodged a protest with the Russian Legation, adding the threat that if the Russian troops continued to interfere with the Chinese gunboats on the river all Russian imports would be stopped.

REPatriation of ENEMY PRISONERS.

A rather interesting communication appears in the *North China Star* from one of the interned enemy prisoners in China, pointing out that repatriation of enemy prisoners has been carried out in Britain, France and Italy but not in China. There are, says this writer, about 130 former Austro-Hungarian subjects in the internment camp at Wan Shou-tse, but only about 40 of these can now be counted as Austro-Hungarians, the remainder being really allies who should be sent home by their respective Governments. In addition to these, there are about 40 Germans who constituted the former German Legation Guard, quartered at Hai-tien, near the Summer Palace. On the score of humanity, these men ask to be repatriated.

JAPANESE POST OFFICES.

Whether exchange be high or low, China always seems to suffer. Postally, China is suffering heavily by reason of the enhanced price of silver. For instance, it is possible to purchase roughly speaking two yens worth of stamps for one dollar in any Japanese Post Office in China. Consequently, the Chinese Government is being deprived of revenue to which it is entitled. Taking advantage of exchange, business people are sending packages from China through the medium of the Japanese Post Office with the result that in Peking alone over \$10,000 worth of packages were sent abroad last month, depriving the Chinese Government of hundreds of dollars worth of revenue. Peking is, of course, a non-treaty port. Consider the volume of business done in the treaty ports, consider the internal communication between the 113 Japanese post offices in China; and one is able to realise the amount of postal revenue lost to China.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).

MURDER OFF LAN TAO ISLAND.

The hearing was continued, yesterday, of the case in which two Chinese were charged with the murder of a Chinese girl in the sea off Lan Tao Island, on the night of August 27th.

The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted Mr. R. E. Bellios defended the first prisoner and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster the second.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. E. Egan, J. B. Chapman, A. E. S. Alves, S. E. Grimstone, J. F. Luzac, Y. Abbas and R. Nazarin.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, His Lordship, referring to Mr. Alabaster's submission on the previous evening that the evidence of the Chinese detective was not admissible, said he had considered the matter and agreed with Mr. Alabaster that hearsay evidence, such as given by the detective, was not admissible, except in the cases of offences against women, and he would, therefore, when addressing the jury direct that that they should rule out of their minds all the evidence of the detective, except in so far as he said that, on the night in question, a complaint had been made to him.

Mr. Alabaster said that there was no case for him to answer, because the evidence tendered on behalf of the Crown placed the scene of the murder outside the jurisdiction of the Court. There were two counts in the indictment, both alleging that the crime was committed within the territorial waters of the Colony. If the Crown had alleged that the murder was committed on the high seas, he would have had many answers—that the Crown had not complied with Section 20 of the Ordinance, that the ship was not a British ship, etc. The evidence placed the crime in shallow waters, west of meridian 113.52, outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Court. His first authority was the case of Queen v. Kay, Archbold, pages 25 and 32. He submitted that at the time the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act (on which the Crown brought their case) was passed, in 1878, Lan Tao was not a portion of the British Dominions, nor was it in the portion now termed the New Territories, therefore, the Act was not passed with special application to the New Territories. The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction was passed under international law, it being thought necessary to define an area of a marine league or three miles for the purposes of defence. In the case of the New Territories, international law had a different bearing. The convention which gave us possession of the New Territories was not an ordinary lease of land, if it was it could have been argued that the land carried with it a certain quantity of water. But the Convention by which the New Territories passed into the hands of the British was a curious one, inasmuch as it defined, as having been given on lease, certain portions not only of land but also of water, in many portions the water being more than three miles distant from the land. This Convention was signed at Peking on June 9th, 1895, 20 years after the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act was passed. The whole of Lan Tao being within British territory, the eastern boundary was meridian 113.52, and all water to the west of that, till meridian 114.13, away in the direction of Mira Bay, long past Nine Pins and Waglan, was within British territory. He saw nothing in the Convention that included the spot on which the Crown alleged the crime was committed.

His Lordship observed that he did not see the necessity of including those waters in the Convention, except to meet the requirements of the Merchant Service Act.

Mr. Alabaster said that, in the New Territories, when the Convention was signed, the land and the water was defined. The water, in some places extended more than three miles from the land, and they could not extend it by putting on another three miles.

His Lordship observed that, in his opinion, there was nothing in the Special Convention which ousted the Act.

Mr. Alabaster said that the Convention ousted the definition of three miles in the Act, because, in some places, it was more than three miles.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"FLYING THE WHITE
PIGION."
GRASS WIDOW AND OBLIGING
FRIEND.

Matrimonial infelicity led a young Chinese woman to leave her home in Canton and come to the Colony in search of employment. She engaged a room at a Chinese restaurant in Yumati, and made the acquaintance of another woman, also living at the same place, to whom she related her tale of woe. This woman, it is alleged, proposed that the grass widow should pose as a real one when she would secure another husband for her. The foolish woman agreed and did as she was asked. A man was introduced to her who bought her for \$40. The woman's first husband came on a visit to Hongkong and, learning that his wife was married to another man, he immediately went to the house where the couple were staying and claimed her. The parties were taken up before the Po Leung Kok, and as a consequence, the go-between was arrested and charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with attempting to defraud by representing a married woman to be a widow and selling her for \$40. The defendant pleaded that she did not know that the woman was married. Mr. Lindell sentenced her to four weeks' hard labour.

ROBBER CHIEF IN THE DOCK.
CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, made an application before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on behalf of the Canton authorities, for the extradition of a man who is wanted for the murder of a Chief of Police in a village in the neighbourhood of Canton.

The prosecution alleged that the murdered man was held in dread by the robbers who infested the district because he hunted them up and meted exemplary punishment. He was also elected to the Committee of the Allied Village Police Force, whose business was to run to earth criminal gangs. The robbers sought his life on several occasions. One day, when the Chief of Police was in his study, it is alleged that the defendant and about ten other men, who were armed with revolvers, entered and shot him, inflicting three wounds which proved fatal. The alleged robber chief then came to Hongkong and lived here for some time under an alias. He was met and recognised by one of the villagers, who informed the Police and was arrested.

The case was remanded till to-day.

His Lordship said that Mr. Alabaster had raised a technical point on the first count. It was in 1878 that the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act was passed, so as to allow of the determination of a limit in which British Courts had jurisdiction over crimes committed on the sea in foreign ships. Mr. Alabaster had submitted that the waters having been defined in the Convention, it ousted the effect of the Act. He (His Lordship) did not agree. The Act was perfectly general. The New Territories Convention expressly provided that the territory, for all intents and purposes, formed part of His Majesty's dominions. The Act applied, and he ruled the first count in the indictment as valid.

The case for the defence then opened. Mr. Bellios pointed out that the evidence on which the jury had to convict was solely that of a boy, who was confused as to identity. If, as had been suggested, the prisoners had come back by land, it was impossible for them to have been on the boat, on a stormy night, at 9 p.m., or shortly after, and be back again in the tea house by ten o'clock.

Mr. Pollock said that he agreed with Mr. Alabaster that the Crown had to prove its case beyond all reasonable doubt, and he would say that the Crown had done that. In reply to the suggestion that the case was a got-up one, he said he could not see why that young boy should have come to the Court to swear away the lives of two men for no reason whatever. If the story of the first prisoner—that he was drinking tea in a tea-shop from 8 o'clock till about ten, when he was joined by the second prisoner, and another man—was true, Counsel contended that he could not have been concerned in the murder. He submitted, however, that the story was a very unlikely one.

The jury deliberated for ten minutes and brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

The first prisoner said: "I can't go against what the jury has said. If the jury says I'm guilty, I'm guilty, and there's nothing more to it."

The second prisoner said it was a case of mistaken identity. He had nothing to do with the murder.

Both prisoners were sentenced to death.

ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING
AMMUNITION.
INGENIOUS MIRROR CONTRI-
VANCE.

An ingenious attempt at smuggling ammunition into the Colony was frustrated by the Police a few days ago. A Chinese, who had been resident in Australia for quite a long time, returned to Hongkong by the *Eastern*, intending to leave for his native land. His luggage was searched and two rifles were found in a tin box. Included among the luggage was a large mirror and a detective, through curiosity, examined it. To his surprise he found, on removing the back part of the mirror, over 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The man told the Police that the mirror was sent by a friend in Australia as a present to relatives living in China. The man then took to his heels and was arrested.

When charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, the accused held to his original statement, but Mr. Lindell remarked that he did not believe him and fined him \$350.

EUROPEAN LADY ASSAULTED.
CHINESE IMPRISONED AND
STOCKED.

For assaulting Mrs. Farmer, of No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, and for attempting to snatch a pendant belonging to her, a Chinese youth was sentenced at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Mrs. Farmer stated that she was proceeding, on Tuesday morning, to the Post Office, accompanied by her son, when the defendant attempted to snatch a pink bow, probably taking it for a pendant. He seized hold of her blouse, tore it and then ran away. Witness gave chase and, noticing a European sergeant in a rickshaw, asked him to arrest the defendant, which he did after a long chase.

Sergeant Aris asked the Magistrate to order a flogging, but Mr. Hutchison observed that the section under which the defendant was charged, prevented such an order being made.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.
DETERRENT FINES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$3,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, for being in unlawful possession of 75 taels of opium. A detective searched the man's luggage on board the *Sun Fick* and the drug was discovered in a leather bag. The defendant's plea was that the bag belonged to a schoolmaster who had asked him to look after his luggage.

Another Chinese was fined \$3,000, for being in unlawful possession of 40 taels of opium. The man admitted the offence.

HEAD COOLIE'S STORY OF A
PURSE.

A Chinese, who described himself as "head-coolie in charge of the salving of a ship which had been sunk off Cheung Chau Island thirty years ago," charged a Chinese with snatching a purse, containing \$45.

The complainant stated that he was walking along Possession Street when the defendant and another Chinese, not in custody, extracted the purse from his breast pocket and ran away. The purse was not recovered.

Mr. Lindell: You are an old fool! You know by this time that you must not place your purse in your breast-pocket. The evidence is insufficient and I discharge the defendant.

THEFT OF ELECTRICAL FITTINGS.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing two panes of glass and a quantity of electrical fittings from an unoccupied house.

Inspector Kent stated that the owner of the house had lost over 510 panes of glass during the month, for which the Police believed the defendant to be responsible.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. HONGKONG C.C.

The following team will represent the Civil Service Cricket Club in a friendly match against the Hongkong Cricket Club on the Civil Service ground on Saturday next, the 18th inst. at 2.15 p.m.:—The Hon. Mr. C. Severn (capt.), R. O. Hutchison, A. E. Wood, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Wickett, F. J. Ling, Dr. Smalley, H. E. Strange, W. Syme Thompson, E. Fincher and W. H. Edmonds.

SPORT.
HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. v. THE PUNJABIS.
SOLDIERS WIN AFTER A FIGHT.

The Hongkong Hockey Club, who had scored two easy victories over the Staff and Departments, met their match, yesterday, in the 74th Punjabis, on the C.S.C.C. ground, Kowloon, being defeated by 7 goals to 3 after a very fast game, much better contested than the scores indicate. The Punjabis obtained two of their goals at the commencement of the game, when the Club had only nine men, and a third goal during the slight disorganisation, which resulted when the two late arrivals were being given their places. Even allowing for this, the balance of play was certainly in favour of the Punjabis, whose fear-free methods helped them to out-play their opponents. The game, however, provided splendid training for the Club, who will give a better account of themselves when they are more accustomed to the vigorous methods of the Indians. The Club found, yesterday, for the first time, that it was not good policy to play three backs instead of two, and a goal-keeper.

Play started very fast. It was apparent from the start that the Club were handicapped by the fact that they were playing only nine men. The Club took the aggressive from the bully off, but the absence of J. V. Braga from the forward line made a big difference in the combination, and the forwards found the sturdy Punjabis backs a match for them. For the next ten minutes the vigour with which the Punjabis were playing told its tale, for the Club defence was not only severely tested but also beaten time after time. The first goal was scored by the inside right after a fine bout of passing among the forwards, which McConnell initiated. The centre forward was responsible for the next goal, the result of a fine piece of individual work. With two goals against them, the Club increased their efforts, and for a short interval the ball remained in the vicinity of their opponents' goal. Then it was that the Indian backs shone. The margin in which they topped Evans, Edmonds & Co. was brilliant; forward and backward their work was equally good, the hefty driving of the left back being a very noteworthy feature. The arrival of J. V. Braga and E. L. Braga to fill up the vacancies caused a little disorganisation, and careless play by E. L. Braga gave the Punjabis their third goal, which was scored by the outside left. When the Bragas took their places in the forward line, Edmonds coming back, the Club were in a better position to press, and some very fast and exciting play was witnessed in the Punjabis' shooting area. So well did the backs play that only twice was Gray called upon to kick the ball out of danger. The very strong driving of the backs and halves helped the forwards to get going on more than one occasion, but there was no scoring owing to erratic shooting. For the last five minutes of the first half the Club were on the aggressive. They failed to score off a short corner, owing to the Punjabis' punning up in front of goal. Just before the whistle went the Club scored their first goal from a corner. E. L. Braga managed to scramble the ball through a number of the Indians and finally push it through Gray's legs into goal. When the interval was called, the Punjabis were leading by three goals to one.

The Punjabis went away in great style and the commencement of the second half was not the least exciting. Within three minutes, the inside right, putting the finishing touch to a pretty bout of passing between the centre forward and himself. A combined rush by the Club front line occupied the attention of the Punjabis' defence for a while, until Gray cleared through a strong drive. Then there was a fine run down the field by the Punjabis right-half, who went through the Club defence and added the fifth goal. The Club forwards next took charge of the game and some particularly fine play by the Bragas and Evans ended in J. V. Braga scoring from a melee, the ball again going through the goal-keeper's legs. The Club netted their third goal in an unexpected manner. The Punjabis were attacking and the defence was up the field. Brand got the ball at outside right and found no difficulty in running the length of the field and centring to J. V. Braga, who did the necessary. The Punjabis' attacks increased in vigour after this, and the Club defence had a very busy time. Bailton, Mitchell and Hickling played their hardest, and their combined efforts kept the goal intact for a while. The Punjabis forwards, however, were playing too determinedly not to be rewarded, and a good run down the field by McConnell was the initial movement which resulted in the outside left wing registering the sixth goal. A little later, McConnell nearly added another goal on his own account. The seventh goal was scored five minutes before the close as a result of aggressive tactics by the Punjabis. The left extreme, conspicuous always for clever play, passed the ball to the inside right, who sent it into the net. When play ceased the Punjabis had won by 7 goals to 3.

The winning team played an extremely fast and reckless game, individually and collectively. The best man on their side was their left full-back, although the centre-half and the centre-forward ran him very close for honours. Lieut. McConnell and Major Ardoine were very hard-working, but Capt. Gray was at his best in goal. For the Club, Bailton and Hickling did their utmost, and so did Edmonds, though it was obvious that he was not in his place. Mitchell and Martin were very prominent in the half-line, especially the former. Percy was not in the same class as his colleagues. J. V. Braga was the most conspicuous of the forwards, though Brand and Evans were responsible for many a meritorious display. The latter, in his anxiety to assist the defence, was frequently out of his proper place, and so spoilt promising bouts of combination.

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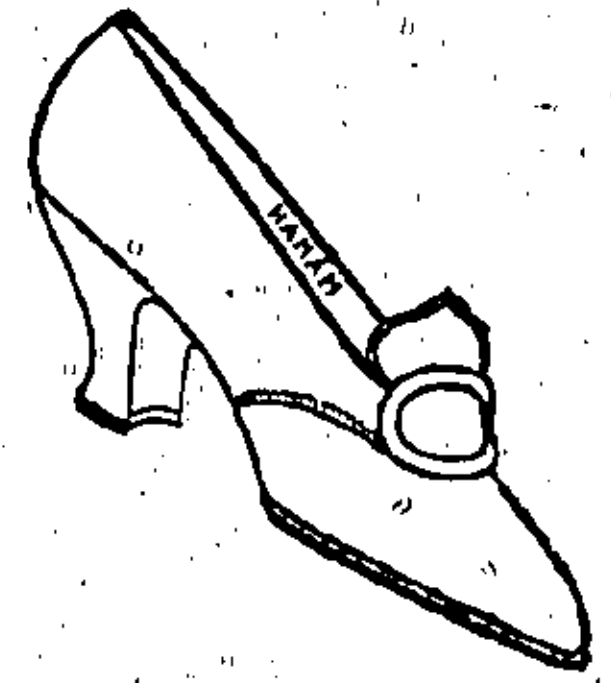


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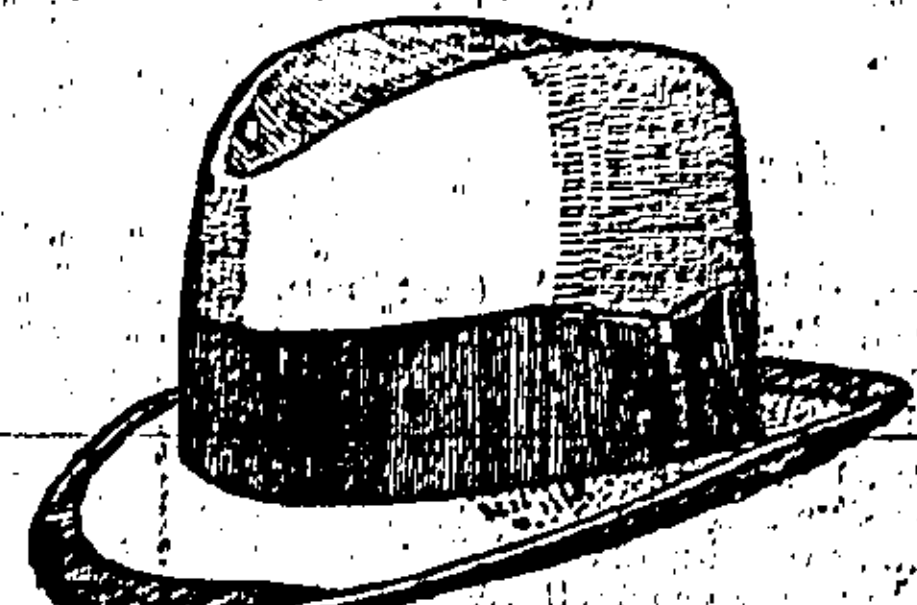
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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ANY person or persons having Claims against the Hongkong Police Reserve or Police Reserve Club are invited to send such Claims at once to the Accountant H.K.P.R. c/o HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. The Accounts will be closed on November 15th.

A. BALEAN,
Accountant, H.K.P.R. (R),
Hongkong, November 14th, 1919. [1487]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that the SECRETARY is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the GUILD OFFICE, 10, Des Vaux Road, daily, between 2 and 4 P.M. [1501]

LOST.

A Dark Brindle Bull PUP Bitch. Finder will be rewarded.
Reply to—
Box No. 1474,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1474]

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 21st day November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong. The Steamship "ASIA"

1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions: Length 282 feet, Breadth 32 feet 8 inches, and Depth 18 feet 8 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots. For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN,
123, Wing Lok Street,
or
Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors
or
to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer. [1492]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 13th November, at 2.30 P.M. at his Sales Room.
EIGHT FOX TERRIER PUPPIES (From two distinct litters).
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, November 14th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVoured with instructions from Mr. S. NOMURA,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), November 13th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M. at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:
Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Hatstands and a long line of Sundries.

1 "OLIVER" TYPEWRITER in excellent condition.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, November 12th, 1919. 248

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, November 17th, 1919, at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room (unless the purchasers take delivery of the Goods by that date).

660 CASKS WIRE NAILS.

Comprising—
14 inch 120 casks.
12 inch 120 "
10 inch 120 "
8 inch 120 "
6 inch 120 "
4 inch 40 "
3 inch 20 "
Terms—Cash before Delivery. 20% deposit on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1919. 248

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEON,

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLYLE"
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 13th, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Nov. 13th, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, November 8th, 1919. [1496]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN Steamship Company's Steamer.

"EASTERN"

Arrived Hongkong on November 7th, 1919.

FROM AUSTRALIAN VIA SANDAKAN AND MANILA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Storekeepers, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Monday and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, November 8th, 1919. [1504]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TEUCER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Nov. 11th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 17th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Dec. 1st, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, November 8th, 1919. [1506]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVOLICH"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, November 10th, 1919. [1507]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.

Tel. 2, 2.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXHEBY, Proprietor.

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

CONFECTIONERY:

we have received fresh stocks of

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

and

BUCHANAN'S

CHOCOLATES:

King George—Bournville Nut—

Queen's—Selected—Princess—

Boudoir—Equisite—Opera— and

other varieties.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON.—At Great Crosby, near Liverpool, England, on November 6th, the Rev. J. H. ATKINSON, aged 73 years.

HONES.—At Hankow, on November 6th, FRANK WILLISHER HONES, aged 32 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG NOVEMBER 18TH, 1919.

BRITAIN'S TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

Sir Eric Geddes prophesies the dawn of a new era of transportation in Britain.

The right hon. gentleman has had ample time to consider the problem from all points of view in his capacity as Minister of Transport, and it may reasonably be assumed that the hope held out by him is based on sure, and definite grounds.

With more than a passing interest, therefore, British merchants throughout the world will watch the evolution of Sir Eric Geddes' scheme. British merchants abroad have had reason in the past to complain that the British system of transport compared unfavourably with that of other countries, but there is much to justify expectation of improvement in the near future.

In Reuters' report of Sir Eric Geddes' remarks at the dinner of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders there is an endorsement of the soundness of the scheme for the establishment of clearing-houses, which will strengthen the claims of London for a central clearing-house, as defined by Mr. GATTI. There is in Sir Eric Geddes' speech a faint indication of that which the supporters of the motor transport industry have stigmatised as his innate prejudice in favour of railways.

At the time when one of his colleagues produced a scheme of light railways, known as agraif, for the benefit of agriculturists, supporters of motor transport condemned it, with considerable force of argument, as a bad alternative to motor service.

Sir Eric Geddes, apparently does not now propose to construct light railways in the rural districts, but he is still unconvinced of the efficacy of motor transport. He asks for a cheaper road train than the present lorry, and for a cheaper fuel than petrol. In the meantime, it is proposed to give motor transport a trial within a fifty-mile radius of the great towns. These reforms are a step in the right direction. There is, unfortunately, nothing in the remarks of the Minister of Transport to show that the cry of British merchants, throughout the Empire, for an improvement in the transport services which link Britain with its dominions has received his consideration.

Without this improvement, any scheme of transport in the British Isles, however cleverly organised, must be robbed of much of its potential value to the export trade. The strongest justification for the creation of the Ministry of Transport will disappear if the Ministry evades its responsibilities for the traffic needs of British merchants overseas. It may be that the regulation of shipping does not immediately lie within the purview of the new Ministry, but, considering that the Ministry was created for the express purpose of co-ordinating the entire traffic problem of Britain, it will, obviously, be a waste of time and public money to establish clearing-houses all over the British Isles, standardise roads, open new districts by motor services or railways, and thereby expedite the transport of merchandise to the ports, without also providing facilities for its conveyance across the seas.

A similar argument applies, also, to passenger traffic. In fact, what everyone understood when the Ministry of Transport was formed was that the new organisation would abolish the old haphazard methods by combining in itself the functions of the hundred and one existing authorities and thus unifying control. It is impossible to suppose that the seriousness of the shipping question has not been realised by the authorities at Home, or that the Ministry of Transport knows of the complaint and has pronounced it incurable. Even if the shipping question does not directly come within his jurisdiction, it is so closely bound up with what is expressly embodied in the charter of the new Ministry that Sir Eric Geddes cannot afford to ignore the confusion now prevailing in the shipping system as a whole.

What else is the improvement in the traffic conditions in the British Isles for if not for the advancement of Britain's overseas trade, and how can this be expected if the means of communication are defective? Looked at from this point of view, the freight problem of the Far East is as much the concern of Sir Eric Geddes as of the Lords of the Admiralty or the Board of Trade.

Amongst those who left Hongkong on the *Monitor* on Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell.

Lance-Sergeant Huthings, of the Hongkong Police Force, will be presented shortly with the Military medal, which he won in France.

The first of the special services in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Union Church takes place next Sunday at the usual hour of morning service, 11 o'clock. H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major-General Ventris and Commodore Gurner, R.N., have signified their intention to attend.

A Japanese woman, living in Wyndham Street, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with organising a lottery without the sanction of the Government. It is alleged that tickets were printed and sold at the rate of \$5 each and that the prizes were said to be table-centres, etc. The case was remanded.

A medal commemorating the Armistice was presented to each of the pupils of Grant-in-aid schools in Hongkong on Tuesday. On the obverse, the medal bears a representation of Britannia with the inscription "Hongkong" just below it and, on the reverse, a wreath of roses, shamrock and thistle with the words "In commemoration of the defeat of Germany, 1918."

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony for the week ended November 8th:—Five cases (5 deaths) of gastro-enteritis; two cases (2 deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever and 1 case (1 death) of bubonic plague. On November 9th, 10th and 11th, there were two cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever; 1 case (1 death) of gastro-enteritis; and 1 case (1 death) of diphtheria.

Amongst those who arrived in the Colony on Tuesday evening by the *Kashima Maru* were Mr. M. J. Maas, Mrs. Woods and the Misses Woods.

Two Chinese have been arrested for demanding money by menaces, from a Chinese woman. It is alleged that the two men went up to the woman, who is living in Wanchai, and asked her to join a club. As she refused, the men demanded \$15 as tea-money, threatening to assault her. The woman, being alone in the house at the time, complied with the demand but, later on, she informed the Police, who arrested the men.

The wedding was solemnized at the Peak Church, yesterday afternoon, of Mr. G. A. L. Boissevain, of the J.C.J.L., and Miss Constance Joanna Testas van Oud Wulven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. T. van Oud Wulven-Lans, of The Hague, Holland. The Rev. V. H. Coppley, M.O.C., officiated, and Mr. G. Grinable was at the organ. The bride was given away by Mr. J. C. F. J. Quarles van Ufford; the best man was Mr. J. J. Haver Droeze, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Min Sisters and Kitty Jonckheer.

We understand that a definite decision in regard to Hongkong's war memorial will be arrived at soon after the return of Sir Paul Chater from Shanghai. It will be remembered that the matter was held over until Sir Reginald Stubbs could be consulted. It is believed that more than one unofficial consultation has taken place, and that the result of these informal discussions will be made known at an early date so as to enable the public to express its opinion, as to the form the memorial should take.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINA'S ONLY HEREDITARY DUKEDOM.

PEKING, November 11th.

Duke Kuang, the seventy-fourth lineal descendant of Confucius, has died. Posthumous honours will be conferred upon him by the President, who also awards a thousand dollars for funeral expenses. This dukedom is the only hereditary dukedom in China.

Mr. C. F. Fung, Chinese Delegate at the Paris conference, is the seventy-fifth descendant and succeeds to the title.

NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

It is understood that Chow Tse-chi becomes Minister of Finance, the obstruction having been overcome. Chow declares that he has no party ties.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The following were the results of the third day of the Autumn Race Meeting at Shanghai:

PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—Mile and a half.

Mr. Bahnschild's Seal, (Mr. Crankin) 1

*Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Macwisk, (Mr. J. K. Brand) 2

*Mr. F. S. Gibbins' Standard Dahlia, (Mr. Burkill) 3

*Dead heat.

Time: 3mins., 17secs.

JOCKEY CUP.—Mile and a quarter.

Mr. M. O. Springfield's Wild Cat, (Mr. Pinkerton) 1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Hawfinch, (Mr. Peacock) 2

Mr. E. S. Hine's Majuba, (Mr. Hine) 3

Time: 2mins., 45.3-seconds.

SUB-GRIFINS CONSOLATION CUP.—Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Sillex's Scapaplana, (Mr. Willeumier) 1

Mr. Mem's Young Alf, (Mr. Burkill) 2

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's Leszek, (Mr. Sweeting) 3

Time: 2mins., 46.1-seconds.

THE CHAMPION SWESTAKES.—Mile and a quarter.

Silver Streak, (Mr. Johnston) 1

The Oriole, (Mr. Hill) 2

Halloween, (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2mins., 36secs.

JESSFIELD CUP.—Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Sutterle's Castlesand, (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. MacGregor's Red Coat, (Mr. Bremner) 2

Mr. McBain's Golden Plume, (Mr. Dalgarno) 3

Time: 2mins., 45.2-seconds.

FLYWAY PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Messrs. Toeg and Spelman's Triumph, (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. John Peel's Sandy, (Mr. Johnston) 2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Bydand, (Mr. Willeumier) 3

Time: 1min., 47.2-seconds.

BUBBLING WELL CUP.—Mile and a quarter.

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HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR BRITAIN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEW ON AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

CIVIL EVACUATION OF OMSK.

CHURCH ENABLING BILL IN THE COMMONS.

BRITAIN'S INCREASING TRADE.

AUSTRIA RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS STRIKING SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, November 14th.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, which has reverted to its pre-war pomp, said that the common sense and goodwill which has carried us through the war would carry us through peace. Difficult questions awaited settlement.

CONFIDENT OF ADRIATIC SETTLEMENT.

Firstly, the Adriatic, on which question he was confident that a settlement could be found, compatible with the interests and honour of our gallant ally which came to our help at a critical moment of the war and between whom and the British people feelings of great attachment had always existed. On the other hand, he felt certain that justice would be done to the emancipated Austrian nationalities.

Secondly, Turkey, more troublesome in peace than in war. The Allies had completely agreed on the fundamental principles of the settlement with Turkey, whose misgovernment of the lands populated with Greeks, Arabs, and Armenians must be ended.

Thirdly, the situation in Russia. All agreed that the gates of the Black Sea must be free to all nations and that the guardianship must no longer be entrusted to the Power that betrayed it. Trust was impossible until there was peace in Russia and the outlook was not pleasant. There was a prospect of an early issue a few weeks ago. To-day, the indications pointed to a more prolonged and more sanguinary struggle.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The raid on Petrograd had failed. General Denikin's brilliant advance on Moscow was temporarily checked. The latest news from Omsk was not reassuring. He was not making any sort of prediction that the Bolsheviks would conquer the whole of Russia. He did not believe it, because the peasantry in their hearts detested Bolshevism.

BOLSHEVISM MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

He dreaded interminable campaigns, devastating the country. It was essential for the world's prosperity that Bolshevism could not be suppressed with the sword, that other methods must finally be employed. Civilization could not afford a distracted and desolate Russia.

THE INTERMINABLE CIVIL WAR.

Referring to the Supreme Council's previous attempt to secure a settlement in Russia, he hoped that the time was not distant when the Powers would be able to renew their attempts with the prospect of success. He did not regret a penny of the help given to North Russia, but Britain could not afford to continue the costly intervention during an interminable civil war.

RUSSIA A QUICKSAND.

He rejoiced that our troops had quitted Russia, because Russia was a quagmire. Refecting on the past, he was overwhelmed in the sands of barren victories.

He hoped that when the winter gave time to all sections in Russia to reflect, an opportunity might be afforded the great Powers to promote peace and contentment in Russia.

GENERAL OUTLOOK GOOD.

Apart from Russia, the outlook was good. It was impossible to expect a return to normal conditions in a year. Referring to Mr. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, he said that the work of salvation had to be taken in hand by all countries.

STRENGTH OF BRITAIN'S POSITION.

He dwelt on the strength of Britain's position as compared with other countries. The trade figures showed an admirable recovery; the Labour troubles were less menacing; Capital and Labour, if all put their heart into the task, would not merely repair the ravages of the war, but enter an era of prosperity such as Britain had never seen. (Cheers.)

THE CHURCH ENABLING BILL SECOND READING PASSED.

LONDON, November 14th.—The Enabling Bill, giving the English Church greater freedom of management in its internal affairs, passed its second reading in the House of Commons by 304 votes to 16.

The "Enabling Bill" establishes an Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council to consider measures passed by the Church Assembly requiring Parliamentary sanction.

The Committee's report will then be presented to Parliament but no measure is to take effect unless both Houses of Parliament present Addresses to His Majesty.

Sir Edward Barendse, Bart., moving the second reading, pointed out the many evils in the internal life of the Church needing removal which can be best effected by giving the Church wider powers to deal with questions of internal welfare.

Mr. T. Broad moved the rejection of the bill contending that if the Church desired freedom, the order was to be dissolved.

Major Harry Barnes, seconding, described the proposals as purely Bolshevik. Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that no right of privilege was taken from anybody.

Mr. D. Maclean opposed the suggested method of electing Church Assemblies which he said was a question for Parliament to decide.

Mr. Bonar Law said that disestablishment could not come for years; therefore the question was whether the Bill would help to make the Church a more useful weapon in fighting evil.

BRITAIN'S TRADE INCREASING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, November 14th.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of October show the value of exports as 79 millions sterling and the value of imports as 151 millions sterling, being increases of 364 millions and nearly 36 millions sterling respectively, compared with October, 1917.

The imports for the ten months ending October 31st were 1,319 millions sterling and the exports 620 millions sterling, being increases of 232 millions and 203 millions respectively as compared with the corresponding period of 1917.

AUSTRIA RATIFIES PEACE TREATY ANNULS LAW OF UNION WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, November 14th.—The first ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Central Powers was received from Austria, which announces that the law providing for the union of Austria with Germany has been abolished.

DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSION IN HOLLAND. NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM, November 14th.—A boiler explosion entirely destroyed the dye-works at Gonda. Twelve were killed and large numbers were injured.

MURDER OF GERMAN SOCIALIST. WHILE ON WAY TO REVEAL STATE SECRETS.

BERLIN, November 14th.—Herr Haase, the Independent Socialist, who was shot recently, is dead. He was proceeding to the Reichstag to make a speech revealing the secrets of Germany's relationship with Russia.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES DEMAND. VIEWS OF THEIR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 14th.—The Railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, announced that the Railwaymen's Conference, just concluded, "made it perfectly clear that the Executive must immediately press for the settlement of the wages question."

A meeting with Mr. Lloyd George was arranged for Thursday.

MOTOR EXHIBITION IN LONDON. RECORD ATTENDANCE.

LONDON, November 14th.—The annual Motor Exhibition at Olympia, is attracting enormous attention. Crowds of visitors have arrived in London, previous attendance records being broken in the first two hours.

BASUTO CHIEFS' DEPUTATION KING'S PICTURESQUE SPEECH.

LONDON, November 14th.—A deputation of Basuto Chiefs headed by the Paramount Chief Griffiths, has been in Britain from South Africa. The members have been extensively feted and were to-day received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace when they presented loyal addresses.

"To assure His Majesty face to face of our devotion," where to the King replied picturesquely employing the Basuto mode of speech. His Majesty said: "Paramount Chief and Chiefs, I greet you. I am pleased to receive your homage. I am glad to know that the Basuto nation remains as loyal and devoted to me as to my revered father, King Edward and, before me, my revered grandmother, Queen Victoria. I am glad I have your congratulations on the signal victory which has rewarded the efforts of my forces and those of my Allies in the great war. I received your petition and have handed it to my Counsellors, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and before you go back to your country, he will give you my reply. I wish you a safe return to Basutoland. Paramount Chief and Chiefs, I have spoken."

THE PRINCE OF WALES. FORESHADOWS RETURN VISIT TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 14th.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Parliament. The session of the House of Commons was temporarily suspended while His Highness briefly addressed the House from the Speaker's dais.

The members sang the National Anthem when the Prince of Wales entered. The Prince said that he looked forward to bearing the debates when he was next in Canada which he hoped was to be soon. He, therefore said, "Au revoir, not goodbye." His Highness also visited the Senate.

THE TROUBLES IN CAIRO. DEMONSTRATIONS FORBIDDEN.

CAIRO, November 14th.—A Government Proclamation has been issued prohibiting demonstrations owing to regrettable incidents occurring at large gatherings.

RACING. THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, November 14th.—The following are the results of the Liverpool Cup:

My Dear 1
Alasno 2
Sir Berkeley 3

Betting: 9 to 4 against My Dear; 10 to 1 Alasno; 7 to 2 Sir Berkeley. Thirteen ran. Won by half a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third.

WAR STAFF REDUCTION. STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 14th.—It is officially announced that staffs of the Government Departments have been reduced by 8,000 since the 1st of September last and now number 400,000 persons.

THEORY OF RELATIVITY. STARTLING CHANGES FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, November 14th.—The newspapers commenting on the announcement of the Royal Society declare that the new theory, if true, will change the basis of astronomy, rendering observations relative, instead of accurate and may even change Euclid's definition of a straight line.

BULGARIA'S WAR RESPONSIBILITY. EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EX-TRAIR.

PARIS, November 14th.—It is reported from Sofia that two hundred members of the Radical party have been arrested in connection with the responsibility for the war. They include the ex-Minister Tontcheff, General Petroff and most of the Radicals ex-Cabinet Ministers.

Negotiations will be initiated for the extradition of the ex-Tsar Ferdinand, the ex-Generalissimo Jankoff, and the ex-Premier Radoloff.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM. REASON FOR EVACUATION OF OMSK.

LONDON, November 14th.—It is reported as regards the civil evacuation of Omsk, that it is reliably stated that only civil officials are evacuating in view of the necessity of making Omsk a fortified camp and the consequent impossibility of administering the country from there at present but the supreme Governor and also the Council Ministers are remaining.

It is declared that the region between Ishim and Irtysh will become the theatre of decisive battles for the anti-Bolsheviks who are attempting to invade Siberia. Headquarters confirms that Admiral Kolchak's forces are again retreating along the whole front.

EARLIER CABLES. LITHUANIAN POSITIONS RE-ATTACKED.

HELSINKI, November 14th.—The Second Prussian Guards re-attacked Lithuanian positions near Grobin, seven miles from Libau. They were repulsed, with the help of British naval guns, with losses.

FIGHTING WEST OF GATCHINA. A JUDENITZ COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT THE "WHITES" HAVE RE-CROSSED THE LINE 15 MILES WEST OF GATCHINA AND ARE CONCENTRATING FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK.

FRENCH WANT WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

PARIS, November 14th.—A Havas message says:—The French papers applaud Mr. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, but nothing will meet with heartier or more general acceptance than his declaration of war on Bolshevism. The papers ask the Premier to conform his acts with his word.

LATEST CABLES. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE. HOURS OF LABOUR QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.—The Labour Conference subsequently decided to refer the question of the hours of labour to a special committee.

EARLIER CABLES. HOW CAN OUTPUT BE INCREASED?

WASHINGTON, November 14th.—At the International Labour Conference, Mr. Samuel Gompers denied that the output could be increased by lengthening hours. He proposed that the whole question of hours be referred to a Commission. This was defeated by 40 votes to 20.

LATEST CABLES. MINERS' STRIKE IN AMERICA. EFFECT OF COAL COMMITTEE'S ORDER.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.—As a result of the Coal Committee's order many foreign vessels have been tied up, precedence being given to land traffic before even American ships.

At present 210 vessels in New York are affected. Many of these are British which are believed to be able to proceed to Halifax for coal.

EARLIER CABLES. SHIPPING SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

LONDON, November 14th.—The Adriatic is expected in Plymouth at midnight on Thursday, after a fortnight's passage, bringing back cargo embarked at Southampton, which she was unable to unload.

The *Mauretania* left New York on October 29th for Halifax, where she was seriously delayed as she required 3,000 tons of coal.

FOREIGN SHIPS NOT TO RECEIVE COAL.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.—The Coal Committee has ordered the discontinuance of the coaling of foreign ships until the end of the miners' strike.

THE SILVER MARKET. LICENCE WANTED FOR EXPORTATION OF SILVER.

LONDON, November 14th.—The Bullion Market was informed yesterday that a licence was necessary before silver could be exported.

German marks were quoted at 150 for 21 in London yesterday, in consequence of the American strike.

REASON FOR THE HIGH PRICE. MESSRS. MONTAGU & CO.'S REPORT DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, SAYS THE STOCK IN LONDON IS STILL THAT ANY TEMPORARY PRESSURE, HOWEVER CONSIDERABLE, AFFECTS THE INITIAL CAUSE OF THE HIGH PRICES. MUCH BUSINESS WAS DONE FOR FORWARD DELIVERY, FOR WHICH THE DEMAND IS NOW FAR LESS KEEN. THE PROHIBITION OF EXPORT EXCEPT BY LICENCE IS OBVIOUSLY A PRECAUTION AGAINST THE ILLEGAL USE OF SILVER CURRENCY. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS PROHIBITED THE EXPORT OF SILVER BUT THIS MAY BE ONLY A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

UNFULFILLED ARMISTICE TERMS. THE TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

PARIS, November 14th.—The Supreme Council's protocol, which has been forwarded to Germany, recites the list of Germany's violations of the armistice.

It declares that there were very grave instances—the destruction of the Fleet, in the Scapa Flow, the destruction of a number of submarines en route for surrender—which cannot be overlooked.

Accordingly, Germany must undertake to deliver, within 60 days of signing the protocol, the light cruisers *Koenigsberg*, *Fillau*, *Grandson*, *Regensburg* and *Trasenberg* and, within 90 days, floating docks, tugs and dredgers equivalent to the displacement of 400,000 tons.

German naval men from the Scapa will not be repatriated until Germany has complied.

Furthermore, as compensation for the unlawful destruction of the submarines, Germany must surrender certain U-boats, engines and motors, and pay to the Allies the value of the exported aeronautical material.

The protocol warns Germany that, in the event of non-compliance within the stated time, the Allies reserve the right of taking all military and other coercive measures which they may consider appropriate.

A Note accompanying the protocol invites Germany to participate in the final ceremony of depositing the final ratification in Paris at an early date, after which the Treaty comes into force.

It says that the Allies, however, have decided that the Treaty shall not be enforced before Germany undertakes to execute the outstanding obligations.

Therefore, the Allies request the German Government to give the representative, appointed to sign the ratifications, plenary powers, also power to sign this protocol.

The Note recapitulates the consequences which will ensue on the application of the Treaty, including the exercise of its functions by the Inter-Allied Rhine Commission, and the Military, Naval, and Aeronautical Control Delegations, and Reparations Commission, the transfer of the Meuse and Saar districts, the temporary transfer of Upper Silesia, and the plebiscite in the territories of Silesia and East Prussia with the withdrawal of German troops and the authorities in these districts.

The Note requests the despatch to Paris, by November 10th, of German representatives qualified to settle these matters finally.

The German Government is reminded that it must arrange for the transport of the Allied troops in these territories in accord with Marshal Foch.

TREASURY BILLS. RATES RAISED TO 5 PER CENT.

LONDON, November 14th.—The rates for British Treasury Bills have been raised. Three months' and six months' Bills are up to 5 per cent.

STATE ELECTIONS IN THE U.S.A. NOTABLE REPUBLICAN SUCCESSSES.

NEW YORK, November 14th.—The Republicans have won many striking successes in the State elections, notably in Massachusetts, where Mr. Coolidge was re-elected Governor by a huge majority.

The Tammany candidates in New York were decisively beaten. President Wilson, from his sick bed, telegraphed to Governor Coolidge congratulating him on the victory of law and order.

It is the first time the President has congratulated a candidate of the opposite Party.

A CURE FOR LEPROSY. DISCOVERED IN HONOLULU?

HONOLULU, November 14th.—It is announced that complete cures of leprosy have been effected at Kalahe hospital. Twenty patients have been discharged in the past few months without one recurrence of the disease. The only medicine used in the treatment is Chauliogra Oil, perfected by a refining process discovered by Doctor Dean, professor of chemistry and president of the University of Hawaii. The blood test of the discharged patients revealed no trace of the leprosy germ.

AVIATION. M. POULET'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, November 14th.—M. Poulet, the French aviator who is on his way to Australia, has crossed the Taurus Mountains and reached Adana.

DOCKERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK. MEN RESUMING ON FORMER WAGES.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.—The Times correspondent in New York states that the dock strike has ended. The men are resuming on their former wages.

CORRESPONDENCE. WOMEN IN HONGKONG: A SUGGESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR—I should be glad if you would kindly allow me to correct a somewhat erroneous impression conveyed in your columns this morning by "Scribbler" under the heading "Women in Hongkong."

Your correspondent accuses the women of Hongkong of "apathy" and "utter lack of interest" in the matter of the deficient hospital accommodation. In making this assertion, she is evidently not in possession of all the facts, at least as regards maternity cases.

Up to six years ago, the Victoria Hospital for women and children was open to maternity cases, and a great number of these passed annually through the hospital. Then, arbitrarily and without warning, the then P.C.M.O., Dr. Johnson, declared he would have no more maternity cases there, alleging that a hospital in which general cases are received should not be used for maternity cases, although he must have known that the only alternative was the Peak Hospital, which is not confined to women and children. Appeals were made to the Governor in person through Lady May and through the public Press, but without avail, and in the meantime the average number of patients in the hospital had fallen to three or four, and even less.

Then came the War, the Great Excess, and we had to believe there were neither doctors nor nurses available.

The war ended a year ago and it was considered by some of the ladies of the Colony that the time had come to take action. After deliberation, it was decided to present a petition signed by all the ladies of Hongkong to the Acting Governor, begging that the Victoria Hospital might be again available for maternity cases. By limiting the petition to this one point, we hoped to get something done before the hot weather. It was suggested, luckily as events have proved, that the authorities should be informed of our intention. With that in view, a high official was approached on the subject. He asserted that such a petition was quite unnecessary, that the matter had already gone forward and was only awaiting the approval of the Home authorities, that the house adjoining the Victoria Hospital was to be purchased immediately for the purpose of a maternity ward, or to release other premises for the same purpose, and so on and so on. Unfortunately we relied on these assurances, and the matter of the petition was dropped.

We have waited patiently since; the house has been duly purchased, has been in the hands of the contractors and put into good order, and, a fortnight ago, one of the officials from the G.C.H. with his family moved into it!

As to the necessity for the Maternity Hospital, does the Government realise that the only alternative to the Peak Hospital (prohibitive in price for people of small means) are two small dark rooms down at the G.C.H. Bungalow, which open out from the native wards and use the same labour ward as the Asiatic patients?

That these cases can be treated at home has nothing to do with the matter. In the case of the great number of women living in hotels and boarding houses, what is to be done? And the sanitary arrangements in the houses here would always make a properly run hospital the better place for such, or any other, patients!

The absence of a Maternity Hospital is a terrible blot on our Colony, and, in spite of the accusations of "Scribbler," there are very many women here in Hongkong who feel very deeply indeed on the subject, and would be far from "apathetic" if "Scribbler" would only suggest some means by which an adequate Government could be made to see the utter necessity for immediate action.

Apologising for trespassing to such a length—Yours, etc.,

WOMAN OF HONGKONG. HONGKONG, November 12th, 1918.

"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

The Frawley Company presented last night what was described as America's greatest comedy "Turn to the Right." The play belied its description, for it was amusing only in parts. To Mr. Homer Barton fell the task of providing the sparkle of wit and he acquitted himself most creditably. Mr. Rodney Hildebrand proved a good second. These two, in the character of crooks in the process of reformation, saved the situation. The melodramatic scenes which are liberally sprinkled throughout the play were in the capable hands of Leslie Virden and Albert Morrison.

To-night, the Company stage "Polly with a Past," a comedy that comes here with a great reputation.

NEW ALTITUDE "RECORD."

Roland Rohls, a testing pilot with the Curtiss Aeroplane Corporation, on September 13th, rose from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, to a height of 34,200ft. At 34,000ft. Mr. Rohls found a temperature of 44deg. below zero, but discovered what a scientific writer recently described as "a temperature lift" a little above that height, as at 34,200ft. the thermometer registered four degrees higher. Mr. Rohls's machine was a Curtiss war airplane with a 400h.p. Curtiss engine.

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[1253]

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[1281]

GERMANY'S "MAN." HERR NOSKE'S POLICY.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S"
CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, September 29th.
There can be little doubt that in Gustav Noske the German revolution has found a man. Not a genius, it is true, nor an intellectual luminary of particular brilliance, but, in any case, a virile personality, with a sharp, shrewd sense to read aright the lessons of life, and honesty, courage, and energy to apply them without faltering or equivocation. With the exception of Erzberger, no one has been more bitterly attacked. Others have said that, meaning well and without himself suspecting it, he became nothing better than a tool in the hands of aristocratic officers, on whom he was partially dependent for the execution of his policy. But no one has seriously challenged his sincerity. And, despite all attacks, he has gone calmly on his way, acting with instant and trenchant vigour where it was necessary, but avoiding precipitation when time permitted of evolutionary treatment of the problem before him. His avowed policy, the singularity of which there is as yet no sufficient reason to doubt, is to build up for the new army a corps of officers faithful to the "Constitution." This he seeks to do by the gradual and careful elimination of those of definitely counter-revolutionary tendencies. But, at the same time, he extends wide indulgence even to demonstrations of a pronouncedly monarchist character, if they have not an "official" character, or proceed from officers whose readiness in backing it is not accompanied by any capacity to bite.

The campaign against the Minister of Defence recently culminated in a concentrated offensive in connection with the "Reinhardt case." Colonel Reinhardt played a prominent part in the suppression of the Spartacist risings, and has been one of the chief executive weapons of Noske's policy. A week or two ago, however, it was credibly reported of him that in private conversation he had described the present Government as a "mob," Erzberger as a "good for nothing," and the colours of the German Republic as a "Jew flag." Reinhardt himself did not explicitly deny these phrases, and there seems no doubt that he actually made use of them. Noske's opponents, of course, urged that the Government could not possibly continue to employ a man who spoke in this way of itself, one of its most prominent members, and of its visible symbol. However, on receiving from Reinhardt a categorical assurance that he had no connection with counter-revolutionary schemes, and was endeavouring with all his strength to help the Government to restore order and tranquillity, the Cabinet decided to regard the incident as closed.

AN OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.
This declaration was made on Sept. 19th, but it was only published this morning, simultaneously with a speech in which Herr Noske defended his action before a large meeting of Deputies of Berlin. Majority Socialists, and won from them a unanimous vote of confidence. In its blunt colloquialism and the fearless frankness with which it castigated the sins of the revolution this speech is very characteristic of the man. He said that his agents had reported to him that Reinhardt had carried on no Monarchist propaganda among the troops, and that nowhere did such conditions of confidence between the leaders and men exist as in the brigade of this officer. It was true that persistent attempts were made to influence soldiers in the Monarchical sense, just as the independent Communists every day tried to get at the soldiers. But the right of propaganda existed, and could not be forbidden. It was the business of the Majority Socialists to meet it with counter-propaganda. They already had the finest freedoms on paper, and to convert them into actual realities was the business not of the Government, but of the people itself. Of their revolutionary attainments nothing would be lost but what they themselves sacrificed "by the clumsiness with which they ricketed about in the economic life of the country like a bull in a china shop." Many of them had degraded the revolution to a pure wages movement, but he was sure that "their hands would come down promptly to the seams of their trousers the moment they felt the fist of reaction." The German revolution would have been an imaginably grand and beautiful "if the great masses had really had a social and socialistic feeling, instead of wanting to get as much out of it for themselves as they could." For hundreds, and hundreds of thousands, the revolution had only been an opportunity for plunder. Men who had never opened their mouths so long as the trenches threatened them had, since the revolution, practised in the factories "terrorism, dishonesty, and a violation of the opinions of others which surpassed a thousand-fold the worst sins of their former rulers."

"SWANKERS AND MUGS."
Are we to allow these swankers and big mugs to destroy Germany? Once, when I put the question to the Danzig shipyard workers, one of our comrades said, "No, you must go at them much stronger." To that, I answered them, "Defend yourselves, you slack tails." When we talk away 80 per cent. of big incomes the tax will be run mainly for the community. When we create factory councils, the workmen will no longer be wage slaves, but will have a voice in the management. But that will be purpose, less if every 20-year-old big mug thinks he can boss round in a business in which millions are involved. The workmen's councils must consist of the most mature and wisest. Whoever humbugs the masses by promising them an early fulfilment of their wishes will quickly find out his mistake if he is called into the Government. If we let things slide, we shall soon have Russian, Hungarian, and Munich conditions. We were not very far from that when I was called to Berlin. Was it we who first brought

(Continued at foot of next column.)

G. R. NOTICE

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. O. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. 40

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rifles into the streets! The others terrorised the great majority of the population, and were preparing to take over the Government. Then the Berlin functionaries came to me and begged, "Lay on and back the mob to pieces." And so began my "Berlin reign of blood and terror." Of course, when the shooting began, bullets flew about, and then the whining and whimpering went up. But I repeat, from my Dresden speech, if we want to get through we must have courage to be hard and sacrifice a few hot-heads rather than a nation of 60,000,000. In the course of his further remarks Herr Noske said that in 1920 they would have a corps of officers as poor as beggars, who would be tied for their existence to the safety of the country, and the firmness of the Government, and that he had given orders that any man who tried to cross the East Prussian frontier into the Baltic Provinces was to be fired on.

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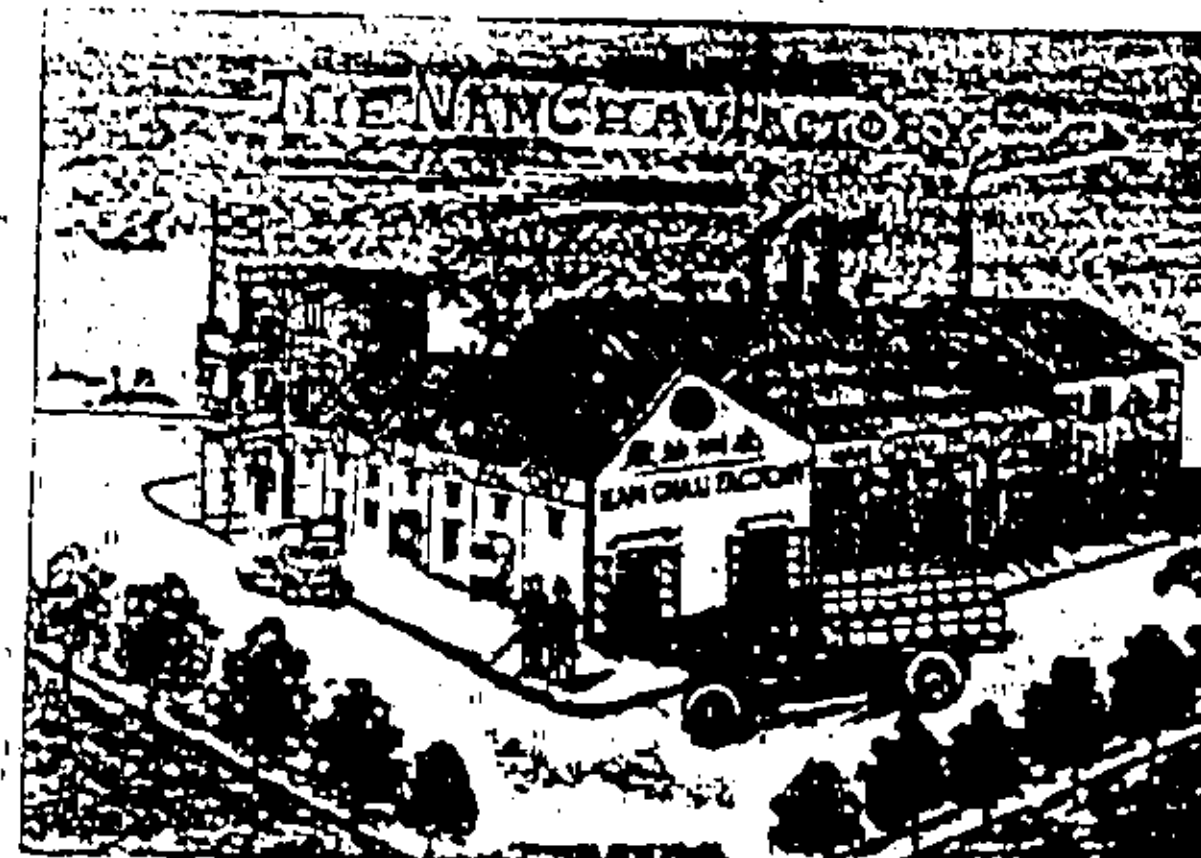
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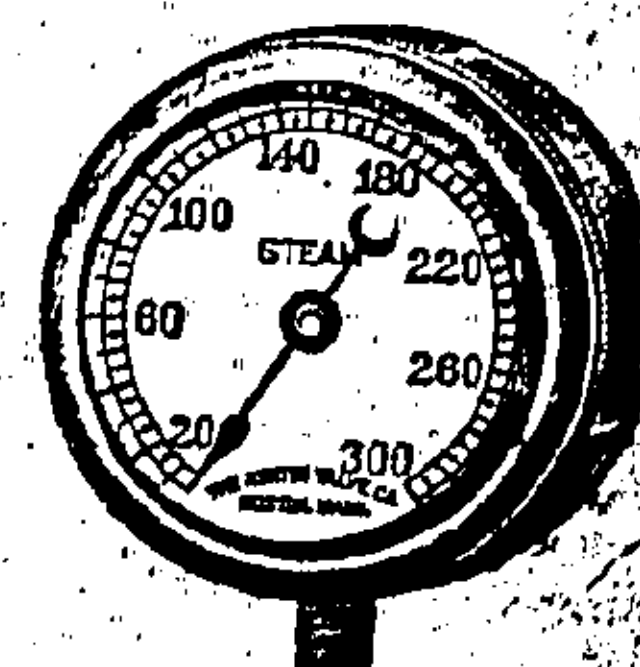
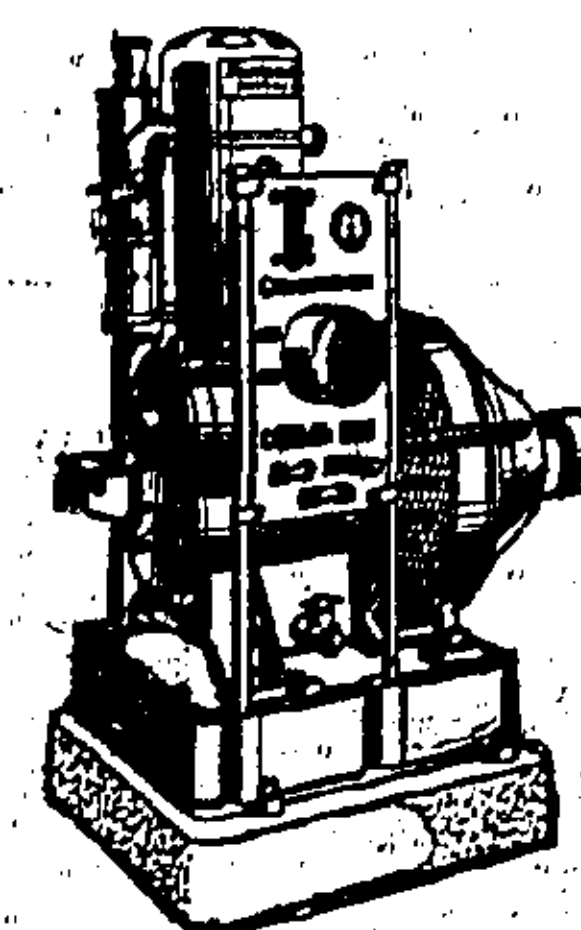
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[1468]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 11th.
Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 9,398 tons, Capt. Machida, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Van Waerwyck, Dutch str., 3,600 tons, Capt. Classen, from Singapore, with a general cargo. J.C.J.L.

November 12th.

Kashima Maru, Japanese str., 1,128 tons, Capt. Kimura, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Kaituma, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Penner, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. Sing Kee.
Kaituma, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. E. F. Jones, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kaituma, British str., 2,330 tons, Capt. Huxley, from Calcutta, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Nam Kuan, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Thirlwell, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. Wo Fat & Co.
Phu Nam, British str., 1,168 tons, Capt. Nicol, from Muke, with a cargo of coal. M.B.K.
Quinhong, American str., 907 tons, Capt. Medina, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas & Co.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,618 tons, Capt. G. W. Eady, from Canton, with a general cargo. H. & S.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. J. H. Halkett, from Canton, with a general cargo. C.M.S.N. Co.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. E. L. Makin, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Wo Fat & Co.
Yachin Maru, Japanese str., 783 tons, Capt. Modisani, from Canton.—Dodd, well & Co.
Yingchow, British str., Captain E. B. Simons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

November 10th.

Changchow, for Bangkok.
Changchow, for Shanghai.
Chuen On, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Chuen On, for Keelung.
Hong Mah, for Amoy.
Hong Mah, for Shanghai.
Hong Mah, for Tientsin.
Hong Mah, for Macao.
Kaituma, for Canton.
Kaituma, for London.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Sinkiang, for Shanghai.
Taiwan, for Melbourne.

November 11th.

Bali, for Manila.
Bourgeois, for Nagasaki.
Bourgeois, for Hongkong.
Bourgeois, for Chin Wan Tao.
Chester Maru, for Rotterdam.
Chuen On, for Haiphong.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Juno, for Balikpapan.
Kaituma, for Kobe.
Kaituma, for Canton.
Kaituma, for Canton.
Kaituma, for Calcutta.
Kaituma, for Swatow.
Kaituma, for Keelung.
West Coast, for San Francisco.
Wing Hung, for Kwong Chow Wan.

November 12th.

Changchow, for Canton.
Chuen On, for Singapore.
Daitoku Maru No. 5, for Keelung.
Kam Yung Fat, for Pakhoi.
Lynedon, for Liverpool.
Sinkiang, for Shanghai.
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Taiwan, for Haiphong.
Taiwan, for Shanghai.
Taiwan, for Macassar.
Yachin Maru, for Chin Wan Tao.
Yingchow, for Canton.
Yuet Shing, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Van Waerwyck*, on November 11th.—Mr. J. S. Mannix, Mr. L. J. de Santos, Mr. A. Vega, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Miss Schultz, Mr. P. Marks, Mr. G. B. A. Van Moprel, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Krauss, Capt. J. V. Kregten, Mr. and Mrs. Grosskamp, Mr. and Mrs. Van Saut, Mr. Pluymsers, Mr. H. Meyer, Mr. J. Van Severen.

Per s.s. *Kashima Maru*, on November 12th.—Mrs. L. E. Barnes, Mr. D. G. Bruce, Mrs. S. B. Cross, Miss A. Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. Colett, Mr. and Mrs. Dawne, Mr. and Mrs. Dabney, Mr. and Mrs. Denton, Miss M. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. M. M. McDougall, Mr. M. Maas, Miss M. Osg, Mr. D. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Wilton, Mr. W. Woodstock, Miss B. Coleman, Mrs. H. Woods, Miss A. Woods, Miss D. Wood, Mrs. J. Lorett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dandoy, Mr. H. P. Kisting, Mr. Borgdewsky, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cook, Mrs. Rivas, Mr. A. Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. Myhlert, Mr. Silva, Mr. A. Raux, Mr. L. C. Esser, Mr. A. M. Menkel, Mr. T. Cassella, Miss D. A. Earle, Mr. P. W. Brun, Mr. W. F. Denby, Mr. T. E. Burton, Mr. T. R. Fraiz, Miss J. M. Fraiz, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Roome, Mr. and Mrs. Bracken, Mr. R. M. Jeronym, Mr. D. P. Orloff, Mr. C. L. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Bure.

DEPARTURES.

The following passengers leave by the C.N.C. s.s. *Lynedon* for the Straits and Liverpool to-day:—Mr. H. H. D. Hemmell, Capt. E. V. Hall, Mr. T. E. Moorhouse, Mr. T. J. Henson, Mr. L. C. Esser, Mr. W. Woodstock, and Mr. W. T. Denby.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant and left the next day for Kobe, where she is expected to arrive to-day.
 The s.s. *China* sailed from Shanghai on Tuesday, midnight, and is expected here next Friday morning, the 14th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 13th, at 12.30.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or Indo-China.
 Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.

The depression to the east of the Philippines has moved northward.

An anti-cyclone is forming over China.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.41 inches, against an average of 81.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District. Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong; fine.
 South Coast of China between the name as Hongkong and Lamocke—No. 1.
 South Coast of China between the name as Hongkong and Haitan—No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 12th

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 5 p.m.	On Date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.97	29.96
Temperature	76	87	78
Humidity	70	85	64
Wind Direction	West	NE	ESE
Force	1	3	2
Weather	0	b	2
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th, 76.
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th, 67.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents [133]

KONINKYKKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on November 17th, to,

PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
 FUSEIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Nov., at Noon.
 TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Nov., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.
 SHINYO MARU ... Friday, 28th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Nov.
 MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BADO MARU ... Saturday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 HWAHWA ... Monday, 17th November.
 KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 INABA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam, H'burg etc.)

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) ... Saturday, 15th Nov.
 TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of Nov.
 DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) ... Middle of Dec.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Telephone Nos. 243 & 244 S. YASUDA, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," AND "COLOMBIA,"
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1919.
 S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

Sails from	Due to sail from Hongkong
S.S. "WEST INSPIR" ... Oct. 25th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CADDOA" ... Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CONOB" ... Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 26th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST VACA" ... Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 3rd, 1920.
S.S. "WEST KADOR" ... Nov. 20th, 1919	Jan. 10th, 1920.
S.S. "WEST NERIS" ... Dec. 28th, 1919	Feb. 12th, 1920.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.
 For further information apply to—
 PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road,
 Cable Address "SULANU."
 Telephone 141.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., 8 a.m.
 KOBE ... "KWAISANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., D'light.
 SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., D'light.
 SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWOONGSANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., D'light.
 MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 14th Nov., 3 p.m.
 TIENTSIN via WEIHALWAI and CHEFOO ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Sat. 15th Nov., D'light.
 SHANGHAI ... "ESANG" ... Sat. 15th Nov., D'light.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" ... Tues. 18th Nov., 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "BANGSANG" ... Wed. 19th Nov., D'light.
 SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Sat. 22nd Nov., Noon.
 KOBE ... "CHAKSANG" ... Wed. 26th Nov., 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
 All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
 HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent of others.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dava.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight or passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.
 Telephone No. 314.

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

From HONGKONG To VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	From HONGKONG	To VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Mar. 10	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	May 6	May 26
Empress of Russia	May 8	May 24
Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 30	July 19
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 21

Passages Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	EMPERESS OF JAPAN
16,850 Tons Reg. Gold	6,000 Tons Reg. Gold
EMPERESS OF ASIA	8,823 MONTAGLE
16,850 Tons Reg. Gold	6,183 Tons Reg. Gold

Fares & sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to—
 HONGKONG OFFICE.
 Telephone 712. Cable address: PACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, SANDAKAN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	23rd November.	28th November.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [145]

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"GLENAPP"	...	23th Nov.
"GLENAMOY"	...	30th Nov.
"GLENSTRAE"	...	15th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENAPP"	17th November	GENOA & LONDON
"GLENAMOY"	17th November	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENSTRAE"	1st December	GENOA & LONDON
"GLENSTRAE"	4th December	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.
 For freight or further particulars please apply to—
 Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 AGENTS: (The Glen Line, Ltd.)
 The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
 Owners of "Shire" Line.
 Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23. [147]

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
 Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
 Managing Director: Mr. MASA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each;

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each;

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
 No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to KAIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (New), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to KAIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WULFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHUSAN"	On 13th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th Nov., Noon.
WHAIRWEE, Chong, N'gwang & Tain	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Nov., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 14th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TUNGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Nov., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tungtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 28

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY, 14th Nov., at Noon.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 18th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

3

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"BURYLOOHUS"	via Panama	25th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	2nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
REISS & CO., CANTON.

1214

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICAN AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NOVARA	19th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.
KASHGAR	26th Dec.	30th Jan.	8th Feb.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	18th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	17th Nov. at 1 P.M.	5th Dec.

FOR

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
NOVARA	18th Nov.	2nd Dec.
ARRATON APCAR	18th Nov.	9th Nov. (Kobe)
KASHGAR	26th Nov.	9th Dec.
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th Dec. (Shanghai).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.L.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"ENDICOTT" ... About Nov. 20th.
"ELKTON" ... About Nov. 25th.
"ELDRIDGE" ... About Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE" ... About Dec. 24th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Jan. 5th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... About Feb. 1st.
"WHEATLAND" ... About Feb. 15th.
For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).
"WABAN" ... About Dec. 19th.
"WAWALONA" ... About Dec. 9th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.
For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.S. "NIPPON"
For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE hence, about Nov. 20th.
To be followed by
S.S. "PERSIA"
S.S. "AFRICA"
For freight or passage apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
1122

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th.
* SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th. (from Kobe)
* KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 8th. (from Yokohama)
* TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th.
* SHINYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 15th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.
ANYO MARU	18,000	Mar. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON"	20,000	On or about 18th Nov.
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MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"SPHINX"	20,000	on or about 10th Dec.
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SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST"		On or about 20th Nov.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALPS MARU ... [End of November].

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 6th December.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service
"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"MADRAS MARU" ... Saturday, 15th November.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Friday, 6th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

"CANADA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 16th November.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" 15,000 tons. "CHINA" 10,000 tons. "NILE" 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
"NANKING" 13th Jan. 1920. "CHINA" Nov. 22nd. "NILE" Dec. 20th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Printer's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Street. Tel. 1942.

